ton and commending him. Rev. D. W. Shaw, D. D., the paster of Simpson M. E. Church here, presided. Another negro minopening prayer and a chorus of negro children sang "Our West Virginia untains" as only negro children can pleased me. The minister thanked God for naving given his race "a lender with such nsecrated character and so much practical common sense." A negro band made music out of doors, and after the meeting colored citizens of the place gave Mr. Washington a reception and banquet at the City Club rooms. If Mr. Washington, or his friends, ever had any apprehension as to the effect upon the race in general of the attack made upon his course recently by two men in the session of the recent Afro-American council in Chicago, they ought to have seen the universal and spontaneous outbreak of admiration for him shown by the people of his race here.

Ex-Governor McCorkle, speaking of Mr. Washington, said: "While we white people roblem, a man has walked up and than any other man living, Booker Washington, I make my obeisance to Governor Atkinson said: "I have known Booker Washington from boyhood. He has steadily grown until he stands to day easily the foremost man of his race on the western continent. I introduce to you, Mr. Booker T. Washington, formerly of the State of West Virginia, but now of the United States of America."

Washington's talk here was naturally largely of a personal nature, reminisefforts of the negro himself to improve and to obey the law, it is most important that at the present time those in authority see to it that the law is enwhite men alike. Any deviation from this course will bring ruin to both races and to law where a negro is concerned will ere long break it where a white man is con-We cannot have one code of jus tice for the white man and another for the black man, without both races being made

Mr. Washington was given a reception by Governor Atkinson in the Governor's chamber of the State capitol. To-night the vocal society of the Simpson M. E. Church give the oratorio of "Jephtha's Daughter" in honor of his visit.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is the glass snake really a serpent?-V. S. It is a true lizard and has no affinity with

What is the population of the republic of Transvaal?-Sh. About 800,000, more than half of whom are

Please give the name of the present prime minister of Spain, Sagasta's successor.-J.

Senor Don Francisco Silvela.

Please give a list of a few of the best stories which describe suicide or the feelings of one who contemplates suicide.-J. R. C. We do not recall the names of any such novels, and would not care to advertise

Was Dr. Kennedy, of New York, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Reynolds, ever electrocuted?-A. He is now in Sing Sing awaiting the out-

come of a stay of execution. Were Protestants concerned in the coun-cil of Laodicea, held in A. D. 363?-J. W. S.

Hardly, since protestantism did not begin until the Diet of Spires in 1529. The date of the first council of Laodicea is uncertain and is placed variously from 363 to 372.

What minimum population is required to establish free mail delivery in cities or By the law of 1887 the requirement was a population of 10,000 or a postal revenue of

\$10,000. The department is now considering experimenting in free delivery in rural vil-Please give postoffice address of Miss Holley (who writes as Josiah Allen's Wife), of James Whitcomb Riley, of Helen M. Gould, and of Will Carlton.-M. W.

The addresses are, respectively: Adams, Jefferson county, New York; Irvington, N Y.; Indianapolis, Ind.; 420 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

When did Sir Garnet Wolseley take charge of the British forces in Egypt? When was the bombardment of Alexandria?

In 1882. On July 11 and 12 of that year Alexandria was bombarded and immediately afterward Wolseley commanded the expedition sent against Arabi Pasha.

W. J. D.: On the 2d of this month the Treasury Department placed the national debt at \$1,436,659,427. The last federal census put the aggregate of state, county, municipal and school district debts, less sinking funds, at \$1,135,210,442. It had the real estate mortgages at \$6,019,679,985.

I saw an article in the Journal about a week ago relative to the new method of tuning for guitar, called the Saxton. Please give me some information on the subject, also where a copy of this method could be purchased.-Guitarist.

Go to E. Wulschner & Son or Carlin & Lennox or to George C. Pearson, or to any dealer in stringed instruments.

What is the minimum capital stock with which national banks are permitted to or-

Fifty thousand dollars; this in cities of less than six thousand population. Elsewhere the capital may not be less than \$100,-000, and in places exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants the capital stock must not be less than \$200,000.

In the United States navy there are six composite gunboats. Can you tell me which they are, and what is the difference between them and an ordinary gunboat?-Kid. They are the Annapolis, Wheeling, New-

port, Vicksburg, Princeton and Marietta. They constitute the next lower grade to the gunboats, being smaller, slower and with

For whom is Galveston, Tex., named? And what is the origin of the name of Sambo, as applied to negroes?-Houston.

After Don Jose Galvez, visitador general of Spain, who established a colony on Galveston island in 1779. 2. Makers of dictionaries trace it to the Spanish word, zambo. meaning bow-legged, and to the Latin. scambus, and the Greek, skambos, both

What is the "dum-dum" bullet? 2. When was the baldhead eagle adopted as the national emblem of America?-H. P. S.

A rifle bullet of metal so soft that it mushrooms, and on striking a man makes a tearing wound nearly as dreadful as that from an explosive bullet. These have been used by England against savages whose ferocity made them indifferent to a large proportion of the wounds from latter-day rifle bullets of small caliber. 2. It was adopted as the national emblem of the United States in

What constitutes a tack when a yacht is beating to windward? A claims that every time she comes about or changes her course she makes a tack; B that when her course has resembled the letter "W" she has made but two tacks .- Dry Land Sailor.

B is in error. A tack means the direction in which a vessel sails, considered in relation to the condition of her sails; or the distance or course run at one time in such direction. A third use of the expression applies to the act of tacking.

What is a wood cut, a lithograph and a steel engraving and what are their differences? Please tell something of the cost of each?-M. R.

A wood cut is a picture or design Itinted from an engraved block of finely grained wood. A lithograph is printed from stone usually in several colors. A steel engraving is printed from an engraved steel plate. The last is the most costly of the three and wood cuts are more expensive than

What more power has an admiral of the navy than a rear admiral? 2. Why is Dew-

generals of the civil war? 3. How many gold dollars will a pound Troy of pure gold make?—Mex. He ranks all rear admirals. 2. Because his achievements are more recent and because the Spanish war developed fewer popular heroes than did the civil war. 3. Gold is valued, in our coinage, at the rate of 23.22 grains of the pure metal to the dollar. A Troy pound of gold would thus give

How long have electric fire alarms been About forty years. The first practical trial of a fire alarm telegraph system occurred in 1861 both in New York city and Berlin. This was much modified before it was adopted. The carliest record of an electric fire alarm is a British patent issued in 1847. Prior to that there were many automatic fire alarms that were not electric. That of Joseph Smith, patented in England in 1802, is an example. It was set going at the burning of any one of its

1. Has a local postmaster the right to open matter if he thinks there is writing with a photograph on which letter postage has not been paid? 2. To whom does one apply and what does it cost for secondclass mail rate? 3. What is the Veda and Odin in literature. 4. About how many eggs are used in the United States and the world yearly?-Rockport.

1. He has. 2. To the nearest postmaster. When he is satisfied that you are issuing a periodical in good faith, that is not merely an advertising sheet and has a list of actual subscribers, he will issue a certificate granting the right of paying secondclass postage. The rate is one cent a pound. 3. The Veda is the sacred book of the anclent Hindoos; Odin was the chief god of the early Scandinavians. 4. We do not

What is a trial of the pyx?-L. G.

An examination of coins reserved from successive coinages to be tested for weight and fineness. In this country the trial of the pyx occurs annually at the Philadelphia mint on the second Wednesday in February. It takes place before the controller of the currency, the assayer of the New York assay office, the judge of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania and others designated by the President. The coins tested are from the other mints as well. If no defects are found a report of the proceedings is filed merely; if deviations in excess of those allowed by law are discovered, the facts are certified to the President, who has power to remove the officers at fault. In England such trials occur each year before a sworn jury of six goldsmiths. The pyx is the strong box it which such coins are kept.

What in lineage and fees is necessary to join the Order of Cincinnati? 2. What are the requirements in the Colonial Dames?

Male descendants of Continental officers

or of officers as high as colonel in the French co-operating army are entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati if deemed worthy. What the fees are we do not know, but you can ascertain by addressing the secretary general, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Garden City, Long island, N. Y. "Daughters of the Cincinnati" was organized in New York in 1894, but it is rot recognized by the "society," which has formally disapproved its assumption of the name. 2. There are two Colonial Dames of America. One insists that its members shall be descended from some ancestor of worthy life, who came to this country prior to 1750 and who rendered to this country some efficient service during the colonial period. Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership. The secretary is Mrs. William Reed, 103 Monument street, West Baltimore, Md. The other "Dames" is patriotic and educational and not so exacting as to descent, we think. Its secre-

Do surgeon majors ever participate in active warfare? Must they really fight, or are their duties strictly medical? How long must a surgeon major serve who was a volunteer in 1898, and recommissioned by the act of March 2, 1899, to the regular army? What is his salary? When an officer in that capacity is sent to the Philip-pines, about how long before he may expect to be returned to the United States?-Stu-

It is not clear just what you wish to as-

certain, as, in asking the question, you have

tary is Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman,

156 Fifth avenue, New York city.

confused two officials of the army, whose spheres are widely different. There is a sergeant major in each regiment and there is also a chief surgeon, whose rank is that of major, but the first is an enlisted man, who has been appointed to the highest grade to which a noncommissioned officer can rise. The surgeon is a general medical and surgical practitioner, who has been trained for the army by the government, or is appointed from civil life, and his work is strictly confined to the general supervision of the surgical and hospital work of his regiment. He has two assistants, who have the rank of captain and lieutenant, respectively, and a number of hospital attendants, who are either privates or noncommissioned officers. His work is not at all like that of the sergeant major, who is "awkward squads" of the regiment, but who has nothing in common with the commissioned officers. You ask: "How long must a surgeon major serve who was a volunteer in 1898 and recommissioned by the act of March 2, 1899, to the regular array?" If you mean a surgeon with the rank of major, he has no definite time to serve, but holds his commission during his own pleasure and may resign at will, as he is not enlisted. If, however, you refer to a sergeant major, he must serve his full term of enlistment, which is three years. This explanation of the relation which each one bears to the army organization will indicate how long before the person you refer to may be expected to return from the Philippines. If he is a surgeon he may come practically when he pleases, but if a sergeant major, he must stay until discharged or transferred to some other point. With regard to your query as to whether "they must really fight or are their duties strictly medical," it may be said, if you refer to the surgeon that every war has demonstrated that, in time of action, the surgeons generally have enough to do taking care of the wounded without giving any attention to the fighting going on about them. The trouble is, generally, that there are not enough surgeons to do the work. The rules of war, however, require them, like Red Cross nurses, to b noncombatants. The salary of a surgeon is \$2,500 a year, and that of a sergeant major

### MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.) The danger of contagion in various eruptive fevers is as follows: In scarlet fever there is danger as long as desquamation continues or a purulent discharge from the ear or an abscess keeps up, while the elements of contagion may linger for an indefinite period in clothing, toys, books, etc., which have not been disinfected. measles the danger continues as long as the fine, branlike desquamation centinues. In German measles the duration of the liability to communicate the disease is not known. In chicken pox the danger of contagion ends with the shedding of the dried crusts. In varioloid there is danger as long as the crusts continue to form, while in true smallpox it is the same. The period of incubation in scarlet fever is from four to seven days, sometimes less; that is to say, after a person has been exposed to the contagious agent if he or she is not immune scarlet fever will probably develop within seven days. In measles the period is from eight to ten days. In German measles the

en pox about two weeks, in varioloid ten to fourteen days and in smallpox ten to fourteen days. The premonitory symptoms in scarlet fever occur suddenly, very often at night, and are principally sore throat, nausea or vomiting, high fever, and in severe cases convulsions. The first symptoms of measles also occur suddenly, the chief symptoms being catarrh and slight fever. In German measles the onset is gradual, the fever slight, transient and very often absent. In chicken pox the first symptoms appear suddenly, as they do in varioloid, which is characterized by chills, high fever, headache and pain in the loins; symptoms which it has in common with smallpox. In scarlet fever the eruption appears at the end of the first or during the course of the second day. In measles, the eruption usually appears on the fourth day; sometimes on the third or fifth. In German measles the eruption is usually the first symptom, while in chicken pox the eruption appears at once, and usually in successive crops. In varioloid the eruption appears on the third or fourth day, taking a typical form on the sixth day, while characteristic pustules form on the ninth day, as they also do in smallpox. In scarlet fever the eruption begins to disappear in from three to five days, following the course of its appearance. In measies the eruption fades in about four days. In German measles the period is irregular; usually from four to six days, without desquamation. In chicken pox the eruption lasts but a few days, drying up, as a rule, without suppuration. In varioloid the pustules do not suppurate, but begin to dry up on the sixth day, and in smallpox they dry up at the end of the second week, the crusts separating slowly and leaving marked and enduring scars.

Apropos of the possibility of the repopulation of our newly acquired territory, the recent address by Koch, before the German Colonial Society, is of interest. Beyfus, who has written an exhaustive article controverting the mosquito theory of malaria, says: "Acclimatization means nothing less than a process of adaptation, which renders possible the propagation of strong, viable individuals, without degeneration, stigmata and with the exclusion of an afflux of fresh blood from the mother country." The life history of foreigners in tropical countries proves that a perfect adaptation is not possible, for in spite of the efforts of the Dutch, in Java, persistently and consistently followed for hundreds of years, not a single family can be found that has preserved its purity of blood. Tropical temperatures, intense solar radiation, varying humidity and changeable winds, each and all have unknown influences upon the unacclimated person, and there are alterations of a subtle sort that render the foreigner unable to resist a tropical climate.

Dr. Hart, speaking of the importance of "nature's therapeutic," says it is an open secret that the death rate in typhoid fever has been reduced, in the practice of a New York physician, from 30 per cent. to 1 per cent., or, at most, 2 per cent., by the use of a diet of sweetmilk or buttermilk, aided by the free use of water and baths, packs, sponging, pure air and very little medicine. This treatment, Dr. Hart says, was in entire conformity with a rational interpretation of nature's laws; the food was the eastest possible to digest, the hydropathic treatment carried off extra heat, quieted nervousness, induced restful sleep and washed decomposing poisons from the skin, so that it performed its normal functions under the most favorable circumstances. By this treatment the whole organism was taxed in the minimum degree, so that it had the best chance to combat disease and regain its lost energy.

Dr. Bonney, writing of tuberculosis. claims that many thousand deaths occur every year from mistaken or delayed diagnosis. In his own practice 71 per cent. arrive in Colorado with distinct evidence of the disease in both lungs. The average duration of the disease, in the East, had been eighteen months and the average loss of weight had been nineteen pounds. Fifteen per cent. of the cases had followed an attack of la grippe. In 21 per cent. the onset was of a definite bronchial character and in 20 per cent. there was a history of sudden hemorrhage. Bonney regards the most important signs of pulmonary tuberculosis as morning cough, daily rise of temperature and constitutional disturbances. Any and all of these, however, may be absent and there is no especial sign of paramount importance. Dr. Bonney thinks that, aside from a physical examination upon the bare skin, the aid of the X rays is of great importance.

Many cases of cough which resist all treatment pertaining to the throat of lungs are due to some disease of the ear. Cough is one of the most common reflex manifestations of more or less remote irritation, and all otologists agree that a cough may be induced by ear disease. Dr. Kehr, while stating that ear cough is a very uncommon affection, advises that the ear be examined in every case where complaint is made of the symptom of cough alone, for such a cough is spasmodic in character and may cause congestion of the larynx and lead the physician as well as the patient to believe that the throat is the cause instead of the effect. Dr. Wonkes, speaking of ear cough, suggests that a draught of cold air striking the ear is occasionally the cause of spasmodic cough in children.

Dr. Girsdansky, in the New York Medical Journal, writing of dust in the causation of tuberculosis, claims that the broom not only serves no hygienic purpose, but maintains organic dust in the air of large cities, and is therefore the most important cause of the existence and spread of tuberculosis, as well as other infectious diseases. He claims that carpets are unhygienic and serve as a breed ground for bacilli, necessitating the use of a broom and a duster. He argues that the only proper and safe way of cleansing floors, and even streets in our large cities, is by the free use of water, by sprinkling, by hose, by mops, etc. To this end all floors, floor coverings and street pavements should be constructed so as to facilitate the free use of water. He says that the broom must go, and while this may seem almost sacrilegious to those who believe that cleanliness is next to godliness, there is an element of reason in it for science has proven that dust is the cause of more deaths than any other single condition, earthquakes, floods, and wars not excepted. In other words, the thought-tobe harmless broom is really a murderous weapon that does its work insidiously, but none the less surely.

According to the Bible, "Laughter doeth good like a medicine;" but Wachholz reports a case in which a peasant girl, sixteen years old, died as a result of laughter produced by being tickled on the breast. The writer explains the cause of death as follows: "Laughter consists of an inspiration, followed by short or more or less deep expirations. In forcible expiration the abdominal muscles contract and compress the intestines and diaphragm. Long continued pressure on the diaphragm acts upon the vagus and diaphragmatic nerves, exciting them and finally paralyzing them." may not be a very lucid explanation, but it is a scientific one.

Prescriptions. For the insomnia of acute alcoholism

Brower, in the American Medical Journal, recommends: Bromide of soda and chloral hydrate, of each 15 grains; tincture of hyoscyamus, 15 minims. To be taken at one dose and repeated in an hour if necessary. To relieve pain in gout the following liniment is recommended by Ottinger: Tincture of hyoscyamus, tincture of belladonna, tincture of opium, of each 2 drachms; olive oil, 4 ounces. This should be cautiously ap-plied. It is of value in all cases where there s painful swelling, but it should not be apey vaunted so much more than the great period covers two or three weeks, in chick- broken or cut.

THE JOURNAL'S POETS.

Mock-Mirth. Sighs hide in smiles, hearts weep the while lips

And saddened souls fill every place, Mournful "midst merry chattering and chaff. The eager crowd shout braves while they quaff; They know, though smiles mask every face, Sighs hide in smiles, hearts weep the while lips

The singer frames a loved one's epitaph, Yet, smiling, greets the populace,

Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff. While sorrow-sprigs upon each heart engraff Lips lightly wear their forced grimace-

Sighs hide in smiles, hearts weep the while lips

In buoyant badinage men pass the half Of lives that spur their hurried pace,

Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff. This is no honest mirth but merest draff That leaves but sadness as its trace; Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff, Sighs hide in smiles, hearts weep the while lips

-Arthur Charlton Andrews. Connersville, Ind.

> Sweet Joanne, With eyes so blue-What if tears Do glimmer through?

Airy grief, It files away: Comes again-'Twas here to-day!

Changing child, Rougish eves-Why that look So wondrous wise? When thy air A doubt dispela

Mischief peeps Without and tells! Sweet-faced child, Thou'rt smiling now-Spring-time plays Upon thy brow; Would that we

Could make it so

Sorrow's winds

Columbia's brave sons!

Would never blow! -J. Milton McKinley.

The Charge at San Juan. Up the hill with a will, shoulder to shoulder, Boys in blue, boys in gray, who were once foes.

Nay; more gallant ones, more valiant ones, not the world shows. Forward, there, with a cheer, on the Don's guns,

True as steel, true they feel; what if before them Are forts forged in stone and frilled with grim

Straight they go at the foe, the flag floating o'er For freedom's cause, not applause, fight our brave sons! Let the foes' guns gush forth shrieking shell.

We dread not their hell! Let cannon roar, and Mausers pour their sheet lightning o'er us-

Up we go at the foe-on, boys, and on! Our country's hopes back of us, victory before us, And, lo! and our banner waves over San Juan! We swear that fair liberty's cause shall ne'er lag, By God and the flag! Tell City, Ind. -Anson Evans.

In Early October. The music of the breezes in the tree-tops and the

When autumn "with inverted torch" has lit his

growing old, When every sighing zephyr bears a hint of frost

When purple haze is turning all the landscape to a dream. When gaudy leaves are drifting on the bosom of

When the heart that knows the country chafes within the brick-walled town And faintly feels the old-time thrill that comes when woods are brown-

There's a cadence vastly sweeter than a thousand tinkling lyres In the music of the breezes in the tree-tops and

-S. W. Gillilan. Richmond, Ind. A Country Road.

In vagrant mood it wanders over The drowsing hills, by fields of clover, Uncertain where its course may tend,

the wires.

Or when its journeying may end. You saw the wood-vine that is growing At the road's turn. Now it is glowing-A crimson sentinel to stand And herald autumn to the land.

A wind goes by: the light leaves follow And hurry down from hill to hollow, While, in the wide wind of the sky, Fleet flocks of swallows southward fly. O feet are light and heart has laughter For what the world may hold hereafter-The road leads far from moi! and care To open lea, and sky, and air.

In the Midst of Life.

-Renos H. Richards.

A few brief days ago-And life, strong, buoyant, he possessed; On lip and cheek health's ruddy glow, His heart beat warmly in his breast. His happy eyes looked hopefully On many years to be.

A few fleet days! and now-And now-in darkened room he lies, With folded hands and marble brow, With mute, white lips and viewless eyes; With death's mysterious, still grace Transfiguring his face! Irvington, Ind. -Margaret Manning.

MANUSCRIPT BY THE BUSHEL. Publishers Receiving Ten Times as Much as They Used To. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A gentleman connected with the office

management of one of the most successful of the current magazines was in the city recently looking over the Southern field In the course of conversation he mensome interesting things discernible the scenes in the publishing busi-"During the last twelve months. he said, "there has been a most extraorincrease in the number of manu scripts received by the magazines from al parts of the country. You will hear it talked about in every office in New York. It seems as if the whole Nation has simply gone daft on the subject of scribbling Where we received a hundred contributions a year ago we are now getting at least a thousand, and all the big magazines have been forced to double their staff of readers correspondence clerks to take care of the increased mail. A large percentage of the articles submitted have some bearing on the recent war, and are written by members of the volunteers. They include a little of everything, stories sketches, poems, personal reminiscences and historical sketches, and we have been liged to get out a special circular letter stating that we would not undertake to even examine any more war matter. I be lieve most of the other magazines have done the same thing. The average writer doesn't realize that a great monthly pub lication must be run on strictly business principles. We estimate that it costs us almost 60 cents to put a manuscript of, say 2,500 words through the hands of the first reader. It is handled by three clerks before it gets to him, and the first reading i further attention. If the verdict is favorable it is carefully examined by special staff, which reads it in rotation and ubmits a written report, an operation that costs considerable money. To give that amount of attention to even a tenth of the stuff that pours in on us would bankrupt any house in the country. Yet raw amateurs are constantly complaining because every word of their manuscript is not read. Often they purposely transpose the last few pages, and when they go back undisturbed they write us sarcastic letters. As a rule, the first paragraph decides the fate of a con-

For a Knockout. New York Press.

"The article butter." observed the Sarcastic Boarder, "is of many species. In He evaded the landlady's gaze would back this against any of the



## The Fourth of the Series

Of Special Value Sales continues every day this week. The goods here advertised are all types of timely bargains that you will find in every part of our stock and store. The prices quoted are specially remarkable in the face of a rising market in the clothing and kindred trades, but we made our contracts so far in advance of the season that the rise in prices will only not affect the customers of the "Eagle," but we can promise greater values than have ever before been offered in Indianapolis.

A splendid assortment of Men's strictly all-wool Suits, in choice | Men's strictly all-wool Trousers in hair lines and fashpatterns, and in single or double-breasted shapes. \$8.00 Regular ten-dollar values at

stripes and checks, tailored equal to custom made. \$5.00 handsome collection of Men's fine cassimere and fancy worsted Suits, also English wale blue serges, superbly \$7.50 values at\_\_\_\_ tailored. Regular \$13.50 values at\_\_\_\_

double-breasted vests. Regular \$15.00 values at \$12.00 The famous Stein-Bloch wholesale tailored Suits in plain and fancy fabrics, equal to first-class custom-tailored work for which you would pay \$25.00 to \$30.00 a suit, are here ready. \$15.00

Extra Special

Fine quality, black clay weave, pure worsted cutaway frocks, coats and vests, suitable for business, professional and dress wear. Full ten-dollar value at\_

Other grades in finer qualities, frock coats and vests at 9, 11 and 15 dollars: complete suits at 10, 12, 15 and 20 dollars.

(NOTE-No line of men's wear fabrics has advanced in cost so for mothers of boys. Lack of space prevents much as clay weave worsteds. We have prepared ourselves with us describing them here. Come and examine a very large stock at a year ago prices, when these are gone and we the Suits, Caps and Furnishing Goods for little have to pay the prevalent prices, you will have to pay at least 25 per and big boys, and note the remarkably low

ionable stripes. Four-dollar values at\_ Men's pure through and through worsted Trousers, in London

Some extremely novel fancy worsteds and plain colored worsted Big Boys' long pants Sults, sizes 14 to 19 years. Splendid quality cheviots, made with single or double-breasted coats, some of the black and blue cheviots and fancy mixed cassimeres, with choice latter silk-faced, with choice of either single or C12 00 of single or double-breasted vests. Regular \$8.50 C6 00

### We Have a Store Full

Boys' knee pants Suits in vestee styles, for little fellows 3 to 8, or double-breasted styles for boys from 8 to 16. Beautiful fabrics handsomely trimmed. \$3.90

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Of unusual interest are two strong items in warm wool fleeced Shirts and Drawers.

No. 1-The outside finished hard, twisted and fancy striped, with pearl buttons and silk binding; the inside soft as down. Counted a good 69c value; but special.

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\$1.50 SOLE AGENTS PLUSH-LINED UNDERWEAR-NONE NICER. A white, full laundered Shirt, of exceptional value, in all sizes and sleeve lengths, none better can be had at 75c; to-morrow\_

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cent, more than our present quotations.)

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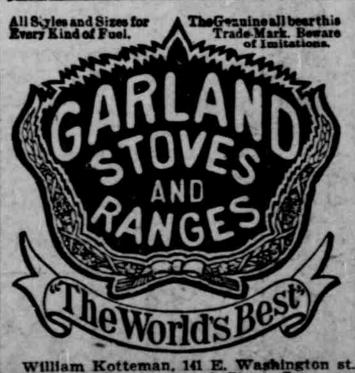
The Output Is Heavy, but Prizes Are

London Mail. The publishing season is well begun, and in vain we wait for masterpieces. On every hand we hear that the novel is the proper form of modern expression, and it is precisely the novel which is most bitterly disappointing. To turn over a pile of new novels is to wonder who in the world is found to read them; yet we know that they are one and all sold by thousands. Maybe, their readers regard them as a pleasant drug, as a kind of anodyne, that brings relief or at least forgetfulness. But for those who do not need sedatives, they appear singularly uninteresting, and it looks as though the novel would shortly be ruined by overproduction. That which all men and women can achieve, if they would, is generally ill done, and we would not insult the millions who read novels by supposing that they could not produce something quite as good as the samples which they admire, should the humor seize them

Unhappily for the novel; which began it career as a work of art, it is now saddled with all the purposes which fanatics and idle persons would put upon it. Mr. A. or Mrs. B. has an ax to grind. It would be simple for him or her to put the ax to the stone and set an edge upon it. In other words a pamphlet is the easiest thing in the world to write. But in these hustled days who reads pamphlets? So Mr. A. and Mrs. B. sits down and writes what is popularly known as a "novel." Of course, the work has no right to claim the name, which is attached to "Clarissa" or to "Tom Jones. Yet accuracy is of no account, and it is as a novel that the common pamphlet goes forth to convict or be convicted. Generally it knows the double fate; while the critics convict it it convicts its readers, and its duty is swiftly accomplished. It appeals to our lower instincts, it lives a month, and

then it is hastily sold as a "remainder" or thrown contemptuously into the two-penny And the worst of it is that fiction is being sternly divorced from literature. The form of the novel is nowadays of no importance; not whether his English be correct or his judgment sound. In brief, the modern novelist is seldom at pains "to fine his flats," and he affords us the strange spectacle of a man (or woman) who practices an art without understanding or appreciating it Of course, it does not matter very much Books, like other manufactured articles, live by their excellence, and time is a marvelous judge of good and evil.

Death in the Sea. The night, how dark! Help, help my soul! Roll on, O sobbing billows, roll, Relentless all. The worst is past: How sweet the sleep that comes at last!



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